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2	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
4	Case No. 12-12020-mg	
5	x	
6	In the Matter of:	
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8	RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, et al.,	
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10	Debtors.	
11		
12	x	
13		
14	United States Bankruptcy Court	
15	One Bowling Green	
16	New York, New York	
17		
18	March 23, 2016	
19	4:03 PM	
20		
21	BEFORE:	
22	HON. MARTIN GLENN	
23	U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
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PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: All right, this is Judge Glenn. We're here in the Residential Capital. The main case in this court is 12-12020.

We're here in connection with a miscellaneous matter that was filed in the District Court for the Southern District of New York. The number there was 16-mc-00063. Pursuant to the stipulation and order dated March 11th, 2016, Judge Batts transferred the miscellaneous matter to this Court. And I will go into the terms. Her order has her other provisions.

I gather this is a discovery dispute between some of the defendants in the actions pending in Minnesota District Court seeking to enforce a subpoena duces tecum to MBIA Insurance Corp., the subpoena, I guess, issued in the Southern District of New York, and enforcement is sought of the subpoena.

After logging on to the District Court ECF system, I read the memorandum of law in support of defendant's motion to compel compliance with third party subpoena issued to MBIA Insurance Corp. I also read the letters filed with this court by Quinn Emanuel and the second letter -- that was, I guess, dated today, March 23rd, 2016. And recently, I received and read the letter filed by Fredrick Levin relating to the motion.

I have the list of appearances in front of me. Who's going to argue for the moving parties?

MR. LEVIN: I believe Mr. Johnson has a few words of introduction, and then -- this is Mr. Levin -- I will carry the main part of the argument.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's Matt Johnson, and I don't have really any comments other than to simply introduce Mr. Levin. And I'm solely on the line not for substantive purposes, but just for the sake of continuity given the plaintiffs have appeared in front of Your Honor, as have I. But I don't think Mr. Levin has in the past.

THE COURT: Okay, thanks a lot.

Go ahead, Mr. Levin.

MR. LEVIN: Yeah, thank you, Your Honor. There are really two issues presented by our motion to compel. One is the production of MBIA's examiner submissions, and the second is the production of certain e-mails that were the product of some string searches run over the accounts of three MBIA custodians. I'm going to address each in turn.

First off, both issues have been subject of extensive meet-and-confer discussions over a very long period of time with MBIA in which we attempted to resolve both of these issues. With respect to the examiner submissions of MBIA, as to MBIA, I believe we have reached a stipulation with agreement on language of the stipulation, the gist of which is that MBIA will not oppose production of its examiner submissions subject

to an appropriate order from this Court.

So the real issue there is the objections of RFC and the Liquidating Trust to the production of MBIA's examiner submissions. Until very shortly before the opposition -- the formal opposition to our motion, we had not heard anything from RFC on this issue, though they were notified of the issuance of this subpoena and months and months went on.

It was not until this morning, when RFC submitted its letter to the Court, that we learned fully what the basis of their opposition is. And it seems to be the existence of a confidentiality agreement entered at the time of the examiner submissions.

However, the letter cites no case law to the effect that a mere confidentiality agreement that has not become an order of a court, which, this one has not become an order of the Court, can shield otherwise proper discovery from production. In fact, there's a number of cases which we cited to the Court which hold just the opposite, which is that a mere confidentiality agreement cannot shield proper discovery from production.

The second point for which they also don't cite any case law is the idea that the standards applicable to a mediation order like the one this Court has entered should somehow apply here. And the two situations are really very different. The examiner submission -- the examiner process is

adversarial; it's public. In this case, it produced a public report from the examiner which cites submissions from the parties to the examiner in its public document. Obviously, mediation is different. It's entirely private. It's entirely -- the mediation is itself consensual, and it's protected by a court order, which this Court has enforced.

So those two situations are different, and the standard for producing submission -- the standard governing mediation orders like the In Re: Telligent case would not apply here. It would be the standard -- the usual relevancy standard.

And then, the only other argument that was raised by RFC has to do with the idea that we already have received other information that would somehow obviate the need for us to have the submission papers, and essentially making a relevance argument. But as I set out in our letter, the submission papers are directly relevant to the issue of the proper allocation of the allowed claim in the underlying litigation. And one of the factors that will be relevant is the strength assigned to the various claims by the parties to the underlying litigation. And so the submission papers, as we understand them, are likely to yield directly relevant evidence to that allocation issue.

So given the relevance, given that there is no order of Court protecting it, given that the submission papers would

be produced subject to the protective order in the Minnesota court and, therefore, would never become public, and given that the absence of case law requiring that a different standard apply, we think the submission papers should be ordered to be produced.

Turning to the e-mail issue, the e-mail issue was also the subject of significant meet-and-confer and resulted -- that meeting -- meet-and-confer process resulted in a search string being run by MBIA to determine the scope of what the production would entail. MBIA added into the search string terms designed to capture and identify potentially privileged documents: documents subject both to ordinary claims of privilege and also to this Court's mediation order.

In the meet-and-confer process, we agreed that they could initially withhold all of the documents identified in that search, subject to privilege, and all of the documents that they claim are potentially subject to the mediation order. What that resulted in is ten gigabyte of data that would not fall into the either potentially privileged or potentially subject to the mediation order category.

THE COURT: Well, just say that again.

MR. LEVIN: I don't --

THE COURT: Is the ten gigabytes the nonprivileged documents or the volume that they contend is privileged?

MR. LEVIN: It happens that that number works for both

things. There's a total -- the search strings produced a total of twenty gigabyte of data. Ten gigabytes do not fall into the category of potentially privileged in any sense of the word.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEVIN: Ten gigabytes fall into the potentially privileged category.

And the argument that has been raised by MBIA is solely and undue burden argument. And so the offer that I made was produce the ten gigabytes that are not arguably subject to claims of privilege under the search that they did and subject to a very broad, nonwaiver claw-back agreement, such that if any of -- if privileged documents, either in the mediation sense or the attorney-client or work product sense, were inadvertently produced in the ten gigabyte set that did not get identified as potentially privileged, that they would not be waiving any rights and could claw that document back.

And the basis on which that offer was made is, of course, the recent changes to the Federal Rules of Evidence Rule -- I believe it's 502, in which they recognize -- and the comments to the rule recognize that in modern litigation involving, especially, electronic discovery, the use of quick peek and inadvertent disclosure agreements, to avoid the kind of undue burden claim that MBIA is making is entirely appropriate. And there a number of courts -- and we can provide the authorities to this Court -- that have recognized

that when an offer like the one that I have made to MBIA has been made, then the claim of undue burden fails.

THE COURT: Mr. Levin, let me --

MR. LEVIN: And I'm not saying --

THE COURT: Mr. Levin, have you reached an agreement with MBIA regarding preparation of the privilege log?

MR. LEVIN: No, we have not. And in fact, that's really the issue. Their position is that they shouldn't be required to produce a privilege log under any circumstance, and that's really, in my thinking, the principal disagreement between us, which is I --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEVIN: -- said I'm open to a discussion of what information should be provided and what that privilege log should look like. But I'm not open to the idea that they should not have to do anything to substantiate that the privileged category that they've identified, the ten gigabyte of potentially privileged documents, are actually privileged.

And the reason that I took that position is, in part, is the very broad type of search that they did. Basically, they categorized as potentially privileged any documents that had a lawyer's name in it anywhere and any document generated between the petition -- I'm sorry, from any time after the appointment of the mediator. So it was a very broad search. And my way of thinking -- what I was trying to do here was to

cut through the issues and offer a way to avoid the undue burden that they claim by agreeing in the first instance that they didn't have to produce the ten gigabyte of privileged documents subject to an appropriate privilege log that the parties would either agree upon or this Court would decide what would be appropriate under the circumstances. And that agreement was not acceptable to MBIA.

So the gist of it, Your Honor, is -- our view is that, though we're not entitled to require MBIA to forgo advance review of the production to the extent that they claim undue burden, which is the only issue that we discussed in meet-and-confers, as I'm aware, with respect to the e-mails, that claim fails in light of their ability under the techniques recognized in the amendment to the Rules of Evidence to give us an advance peek pursuant to a claw-back agreement.

THE COURT: Mr. Levin --

MR. LEVIN: That's where that issue sits.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Levin, I believe I have the authority, since MBIA -- and I understand that -- I read your brief before Judge Batts, and I understand that MBIA -- and I certainly remember well -- they had a very large allowed claim in the ResCap bankruptcy case. But they are a third party insofar as the actions pending in Minnesota are concerned.

And so I believe I have the authority, if I deem it appropriate, to shift the cost to the moving parties who've

subpoenaed the documents. And specifically, what I have in mind here -- I certainly will ask MBIA's counsel how many documents comprise the ten gigabytes of potentially privileged documents. But it's a very -- it would appear to me to be a very large quantity, and the cost of preparing a privilege log could be very, very expensive for -- and in particular when we're dealing with a nonparty. And I'm not saying yet whether I'm going to impose it. What I have in mind -- you should be aware of -- is that if I order production, and if I order the preparation of the privilege log, I'm going to reserve the right upon a further showing after production to shift all or some of the costs of preparation of the privilege log to your client.

You want to respond to that?

MR. LEVIN: Yes, Your Honor. I guess the first part of my response, I understand the Court's position. I think the issue of whether cost shifting is appropriate is one that should be at least subject to briefing. It is not something, by the way, that --

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you first. Mr. Levin, do you -- Mr. Levin, let me ask you a question first. Do you agree that under the Federal Rules of Procedure and the Rules of Evidence that I can shift the cost to the moving party for all or some of the costs of their responding to your subpoena and, in particular, with respect to preparation of a privilege

log? Do you agree that the Court has that authority? 1 2 MR. LEVIN: The short answer is I'm not prepared to say at this time that the Court doesn't have that authority. I 3 4 think, as a general proposition, the Court has discretion in these areas. 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. I think what's going to happen, Mr. 7 Levin, is -- well, let me listen to the rest of the arguments first. I don't think it's at all unclear about my authority to 8 shift the costs, but I understand you don't seem to be prepared 9 10 to acknowledge that at this point. 11 MR. LEVIN: Well, no -- no, I'm -- that was --12 THE COURT: That may result in me not ruling on 13 your -- stop -- that may result in me not moving -- ruling on 14 your motion at this point. But let me hear -- is there anything else you want to say? 15 MR. LEVIN: Yeah, yeah. I just -- I wanted to be 16 17 clear. I was not disagreeing with you, and I didn't mean to be heard to be disagreeing with you. What I was saying is I have 18 19 not looked -- I think, in general, that is -- what Your Honor has said is correct. What I haven't looked at is whether 20

that has changed with the amendments to Rule 501. I just don't know the answer to that, but I believe that, in general, the Court does have that discretion.

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THE COURT: I don't think it's the Rules of Evidence that are going to control this. I think it's Rule 45 on

responding to a subpoena. Here, we have a third party.

But let me hear from MBIA's counsel first -- next.

MS. COHEN: Yes, Your Honor, this is Michelle Cohen from Patterson Belknap on behalf of MBIA.

I will start with the e-mail issue first. MBIA's position all along has been one of burden based on two factors -- or three factors, really, the overarching one being privilege. The categories of documents and the time periods for which the defendants are seeking documents from MBIA are the periods after the litigation has been filed against RFC. During that time period, from 2009 to 2013, MBIA's business was focused largely on managing that litigation.

At that point in time, MBIA was not issuing new policies. The only structured finance business that they were doing was seeking remediation on the policies that already existed. The only relationship that they had with RFC at that point was as a litigation adversary.

And on a daily basis, the individuals -- the three individuals whose e-mails MBIA searched as part of this search string that Mr. Levin has referred to, were in constant contact on a daily basis with not just the counsel for the RFC litigation, but also counsel for other litigation that MBIA was involved in, as well as the litigation consultants who were supporting those efforts by outside counsel.

In the search string that we did for Mr. Levin, we

came up with approximately 43,000 documents. Of those 43,000 documents, 22,000 of them hit on either an attorney's name or the name of one of the litigation consultants that had been hired by outside counsel. And of that 22,000, 17,000 of them had attorneys in the "to" or the "from" line of the actual e-mail. That puts aside a portion of the e-mails that are during the mediation period, which Mr. Levin didn't touch on in his discourse previously.

Of the remaining approximately 21,000 e-mails, it is our contention and belief that the vast majority of them are privileged even if they do not directly reference or include a lawyer on the communication. And that is because, as I mentioned earlier, the vast majority of the business that MBIA was doing at that point was monitoring its litigation and the securities underneath those litigations. So the idea that just because there wasn't a lawyer on the e-mail that the e-mails were not privileged, is simply not true.

And while we appreciate Mr. Levin's offer that we could turn the documents over without review subject to clawback, that is not a position my client is willing to take. The privilege issues here are complex, and even for us to avail ourselves of the claw-back, we would have to, at some level, review the documents even if we did it after we produced the documents.

We have made clear to Mr. Levin that this is an

extremely costly endeavor. In the underlying RFC litigation, MBIA elected to use Cadwalader firm attorneys to do the underlying document review and generation of privilege log. Given the privilege issues here, MBIA would do the same thing. And using a very sort of back-of-the-envelope rush calculation and being very generous to defendant in terms of the time commitment that would be involved in reviewing those documents, we estimate that the review of all 45,000 documents and logging all of them would cost upwards of 350,000 dollars.

We have told Mr. Levin all along that if his client is willing to bear the cost of our review and logs, we will go ahead and produce those documents. But where we're sitting today, this is an undue burden to place on MBIA which is a third party to this litigation.

I think it's also helpful for Your Honor to understand the vast majority at their -- or the vast information already at the defendant's disposal. The Trust and MBIA combined have already produced every single document that was produced in the MBIA/RFC litigation. In addition to that, we've produced dozens of party deposition transcripts, all of the expert reports that we produced, as well as the attachments to MBIA's examiner's submissions. In addition to that, the defendants have access to the very voluminous proof of claim that MBIA filed in the bankruptcy.

So given the breadth of information that they already

have and the extreme burden on my client in producing documents, we just don't think, at this point, that is a burden that should be placed on third parties. In addition to all of that, we have a very grave concern about the relevance of any remaining communications. Given how much information the defendants already have, it's not clear to us why the documents that they seek now from this four-year period after the litigation was filed are even relevant, and up until now, they've been unable to articulate any argument of relevance.

THE COURT: Ms. Cohen, let me stop you there. I don't know if this is ships passing in the night or not, but Mr.

Levin started his presentation by saying that he's reached an agreement with MBIA for production subject to order of the Court, and you seem to be disputing that, that there is no agreement as to what would be produced.

Tell me, is there an agreement?

MS. COHEN: We've reached an agreement with respect to the examiner's submission. It is MBIA's position that the examiner's submission is subject to the confidentiality agreement that Mr. Levin mentioned. Pursuant to that confidentiality agreement, MBIA provided notice to all of the signatories to that confidentiality agreement, informing them that they had received a subpoena from the defendant seeking production of the examiner's submission and allowing the signatories to that agreement, pursuant to the agreement, to

object if they had an objection to MBIA's production of the 1 examiner's submission. 2 RFC and the Liquidating Trust did have an objection 3 4 and so we reached an agreement with the defendant that subject to the Court's ruling on RFC's objection, we would produce the 5 examiner's submission. 6 7 THE COURT: All right. So --8 MS. COHEN: That is only --THE COURT: Stop. As I understand what you've just 9 10 told me, MBIA is not asserting an objection of its own to the 11 production of the submission to -- of its submission to the 12 examiner; is that correct? MS. COHEN: That is correct. 13 14 THE COURT: Okay. And so is your objection solely to 15 the production of e-mails? MS. COHEN: That is correct. 16 17 THE COURT: Are you object -- I assume there are probably e-mails with the examiner. Are there? Would that be 18 19 true? The examiner or his professionals? 20 MS. COHEN: Yes. 21 THE COURT: And --22 MS. COHEN: It's my understanding that there would be. If not the examiner, his professionals. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Are you objecting to the search for 24

and production of e-mails between MBIA or its advisors and the

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examiner and his professionals?

MS. COHEN: Yes. What they have requested are both -- are any communications from the three custodial files during the four-year period from 2009 to 2013. We are objecting both to the communication that MBIA was having with external individuals, as well as the internal communications within MBIA.

THE COURT: No, that wasn't my question. Are you objecting to the search for and production of e-mails between MBIA and its professionals with the examiner or his professionals? In other words, if MBIA or its advisors or attorneys communicated by e-mail with the examiner or Chadbourne, or I guess Mesirow was the financial advisor to the examiner -- are you objecting to that? And if so, on what basis?

MS. COHEN: It's not an issue, Your Honor, that's come up in the negotiations that we have had back and forth.

THE COURT: I'm asking a very specific question, Ms. Cohen. Is MBIA objecting to searching for and producing electronic communications with the examiner or the examiner's professionals? It's not a trick question.

MS. COHEN: We are not objecting to the production of those documents within reason, understanding at this point I don't understand the scope in terms of the burden on MBIA of reviewing and logging those communications.

1	THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from RFC or the
2	Trust counsel.
3	MR. NESSER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's Isaac
4	Nesser at Quinn Emanuel. I wanted to make just a few points.
5	First, just as a procedural matter, I wanted to make
6	certain that Your Honor is aware that there is a parallel
7	motion to compel that the same group of defendants filed
8	against Ally. That motion was filed in the Southern District
9	and was referred to Your Honor as well. And I raise that just
10	in the event that Your Honor believes it appropriate to
11	coordinate the disposition of those motions in some fashion.
12	THE COURT: Has that let me ask you, Mr. Nesser,
13	because I was not aware of that, to which district judge was
14	that assigned?
15	MR. NESSER: John? I'm not certain. John Sullivan, I
16	believe, is on the line with me and would know the answer.
17	MR. SULLIVAN: Yes, this is John Sullivan at Quinn
18	Emanuel. It was also a miscellaneous proceeding in TARP 1. I
19	believe the judge who signed the order was Engelmayer.
20	THE COURT: Okay. And has it been referred to me?
21	MR. SULLIVAN: The ECF docket indicates that it was
22	sent transmitted to the case opening's clerk a couple weeks
23	ago.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	MR. NESSER: So, Your Honor, that was the first point.

On substance, I want to really make two points.

First, there's -- and we outlined them in the letter, so I won't belabor it because I know Your Honor has read it. But the first is that the documents are confidential. Contrary to the argument counsel was making, this is not a confidentiality agreement between two parties in a business negotiation. This was a confidentiality agreement signed by the examiner and dozens and dozens of participants to that process. And if I just -- I think the analogy the defendants are trying to make is, respectfully, not apt.

On the issue -- and then secondly, Your Honor, and it's not -- and I don't know that this point came through clearly, but Your Honor's question to counsel really puts its finger on part of what's going on here, which is I had understood that we were talking only about a request to produce the actual submission by MBIA to the examiner. I had not understood that we had ever been asked to consent to the production of e-mails or other examiner's submissions that might be subject to the confidentiality agreement in the examiner process.

And that's, in fact, a significant fact on its own, but I think it's significant also because if what we are going to be producing here, if what MBIA is being asked to produce here is the actual submission to the examiner, we're going to be left in a position --

THE COURT: I don't think you're being asked to -- Mr. Nesser, you're not being asked to produce anything.

MR. NESSER: Well, we were, in fact, asked to produce the documents, and we objected, and for reasons that are unclear to me, counsel made a determination to file two motions to compel in New York, rather than resolve it in Minnesota. But I agree and we are being -- we have been asked to consent to MBIA's production of the documents.

And I guess what I'm trying to make clear is that if all that is being produced is the briefs, right, the actual submission, what we're going to wind up with is a one-sided presentation in the deposition or in trial, or otherwise. And so -- and that's not fair and I don't think that's appropriate.

And so really what we then start to talk about is a situation in which we're going to have to be making requests for all sorts of other documents that were provided to the examiner and exchanges with the examiner, and discussions with the examiner, and who knows what else.

And so the notion that we can just do this as a oneoff and just say, oh, it's only one document, I think is not
correct. And it's importantly not correct because if we have
to now go and get consents from dozens of signatories to the
agreement and all sorts of other documents, it all of a sudden
becomes a pretty significant undertaking.

THE COURT: Mr. Nesser? Mr. Nesser, you argued a few

minutes ago that you didn't understand that e-mails were 1 2 involved. I'm looking at the brief that was filed in support of the motion to compel in the district court, and I see, 3 4 specifically on page 8 for example, that it says in the first full paragraph, part of it in particular: "Defendants offer to 5 6 limit the subject matter in temporal scope of the requested 7 production; (2) limit the number of custodians, e-mail account holders, select individuals; (3) narrowly tailor the list of 8 search terms and; (4) discuss bearing some of the costs of 9 10 production." There are other places in the brief where they 11 12 specifically mentioned e-mails so it can come --13 MR. NESSER: Right. 14 THE COURT: -- as no surprise that they're seeking e-mails. That was the reason --15 16 MR. NESSER: Your Honor? I think --17 THE COURT: Stop. That was the reason for my focus on the question whether -- just specifically because I didn't see 18 19 it so narrowed, were they seeking production of e-mails between MBIA and its advisors or professionals and the examiner and his 20 21 professionals. So --

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, I think the answer is -- and I think this is also perhaps why MBIA's counsel was a little caught off guard by the question -- as I understand it, the negotiations and the briefing, and all of the conversations

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have really treated the e-mail issue as really a sort of separate category in a separate bucket, a separate conversation versus the examiner's submission confidentiality issue.

In other words, MBIA got a request from the defendants to produce all sorts of things, having nothing to do with the examiner's report, as well as the examiner's report, as well as who knows what else. They just got an omnibus subpoena. They objected to the omnibus subpoena on the basis of overbreadth and burdensomeness and all of the rest.

And then in addition to that, we have a separate objection just to the portion of it that deals with the examiner's submission on the basis of confidentiality. And what I -- the point that I was trying to make, Your Honor, is when -- I believe, and I could be wrong about this, but I believe that when we were asked by MBIA, pursuant to the confidentiality agreement, whether we would consent to their production of the examiner report, that that's what we were asked. Will you consent to the production of the examiner report? I don't believe we were asked whether we would consent to the production of e-mails as between MBIA and the examiner.

And my understanding, Your Honor, is that that was because MBIA and the defendants had reached an agreement that they would resolve this portion of the subpoena pursuant to agreement under which the defendants would make do merely with the examiner submission and give up the ability to obtain all

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of the surrounding e-mails, that that was the deal. And MBIA
 1
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    said, well, look, so long as I can get consents from everybody,
    I will agree to produce the actual submission and you will
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    agree that nobody will be producing all of these e-mails.
             And so that's the context, as I understand it. And I
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    was prepared -- and am prepared -- but was expecting that this
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    conversation today was just on the question of whether we are
    producing the examiner report itself. If all of a sudden
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    that --
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             THE COURT: Mr. Nesser?
             MR. NESSER: -- what I had understood to be the prior
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    agreement --
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             THE COURT: Mr. Nesser?
             MR. NESSER: -- between MBIA and defendants is
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    not existing, then we have a different discussion
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             THE COURT: Mr. Nesser, you keep saying "we produce".
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    This is not a subpoena to your client. MBIA is being asked to
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    produce.
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             MR. NESSER: I --
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             THE COURT: Are you representing MBIA?
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             MR. NESSER: I am not, Your Honor. I am not.
                                                             This
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    was a request that was made to us to consent to their
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    production of the document and I apologize for having
24
    misspoken. So --
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             THE COURT: Mr. Nesser, the other thing I would ask is
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that the MBI -- the moving party filed its brief in the district court on February 16th, 2016, and when I reviewed the docket, the district court docket today, I didn't see any response to the motion by you or your firm. You've sent a letter to me today. The letter doesn't identify any authority that would support a privilege or protection from disclosure for information provided to an examiner.

I certainly remember this iss -- when I was in practice, the issue would frequently arise as to whether information that someone produced to the SEC, for example in an investigation, whether that was privileged or protected from disclosure in civil litigation. And the answer, I think, pretty uniformly was no.

Do you have any authority to support privilege or protection, confidentiality in civil litigation for information produced to an examiner or an investigatory agency, anyone in that capacity?

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, the authority is case law concerning confidentiality agreements in general. I'm not aware of any authority on the specific question that you ask.

THE COURT: So I take it you agree there's no confidentiality order that I ever signed that protected from disclosure -- from discovery, information produced to the examiner. Do you agree with that? That's the position -- that's a point that the moving party makes.

MR. NESSER: That's correct. Yes, there was no confidentiality order. There was a confidentiality agreement that was signed by the examiner and all of the dozens of participants in that process.

THE COURT: All right. And is it -MR. NESSER: That is the basis.

THE COURT: Is it -- I think it's clear, at least this point was made in the brief in the district court -- the defendants' brief in the district court, that the only thing that this motion concerns is MBIA's submission to the examiner and not any other party's submission. Is that correct?

MR. LEVIN: That is correct, Your Honor.

MR. NESSER: That is not all that's at issue on this motion. There is a parallel motion in which they are seeking the same thing with respect to Ally's submission.

And Your Honor, what I was indicating earlier is that if we are going to have one-sided productions, right, in which the defendants are going to have MBIA's position on the strength of subject claims, and counsel can use that in order to make arguments at trial about the strength of MBIA's claims, we're going to need to have, presumably, the response or the opposition so that we could say, well, look, that's what MBIA submitted in its advocacy piece, in its brief, and here's the other side of the story.

And so I think what we're talking about right now is

just the MBIA submission. But on the doorstep is Ally, and on 1 the doorstep of that is all of the responses and all of the 2 context around it. And that's, I think, why you're concerned 3 4 about this, because it does seem to open the door to all sorts of discovery after confidential information that leaves -- at 5 6 best, it's of marginal relevance. And I am not, Your Honor, 7 arguing that the standard in Telligent to list mediation privilege is the same --8 THE COURT: Well, I already addressed them in the --9 10 MR. NESSER: -- thing applicable --THE COURT: I addressed the mediation privilege myself 11 12 in an opinion so I'm --13 MR. NESSER: Correct. 14 THE COURT: -- very aware of what mediation 15 privilege --MR. NESSER: Yeah, and that's a completely -- and I 16 17 agree with counsel that -- no, and that's why I raised it, because I agree with counsel that that is a specific standard 18 19 applicable there. But I do think it's relevant what Your Honor held in 20 21 the decision on mediation privilege, which is Your Honor held 22 that the claims here are going to be assessed on the basis of whether the settlement was objectively reasonable. And that 23 24 isn't a question that can be answered based on the actual 25 evidence. You don't need, in order to make those arguments pro or con --

THE COURT: Mr. Nesser? Whatever I rule today --

MR. NESSER: -- to have argument that MBIA employees

4 can't be --

THE COURT: Whatever I rule -- it may not be today.

Whatever I rule doesn't determine whether a district judge in

Minnesota, whether it's Judge Nelson or another district judge,

or whether I, in the cases that remain pending before me, would

permit the evidence to be admitted at trial. That's a totally

separate issue. But based on the moving party's brief, I

certainly understand their argument why it's relevant and

material to the issues in dispute in the pending litigation.

All right, here is what I'm -- I'm going to give --

MR. NESSER: Judge, can I make one --

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Nesser.

MR. NESSER: Can I make one other point? And they're both really procedural points. The first is that we have a stipulation with the defendants pursuant to which our opposition to their brief is due to be filed on Friday afternoon. I think MBIA's opposition is also due on Friday afternoon. And so that's the schedule on which we believed that we were proceeding and we had scheduled this call pursuant to Your Honor's rules.

The second point is, as I indicated before, we do have some concern about how all this happened. There is a document

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request by the defendants to us in Minnesota in which they ask for these documents because we have them, and we objected to producing them. We refused to produce them. It would seem to me that if we were going to have a dispute about whether those documents ought to be produced, the logical place to do it would have been between the parties in Minnesota. And I ask --THE COURT: Well, except that MBIA is not a party. MR. NESSER: -- instead we have a --THE COURT: Mr. Nesser, MBIA is --MR. NESSER: No, that's --THE COURT: Okay, let me just stop you again. MR. NESSER: But we have the document. THE COURT: Mr. Nesser? MR. NESSER: We have the document and it was requested that we produce it. Yes, I'm sorry. THE COURT: Okay, so the record is clear, Judge Nelson and I had a conversation earlier this afternoon. I wanted to

THE COURT: Okay, so the record is clear, Judge Nelson and I had a conversation earlier this afternoon. I wanted to find out from her whether she had addressed this issue in the cases pending before her, and she's indicated that the issue had not arisen before her. So I did, so the record's clear, we didn't speak about the merits of the issue, but I did call her to find out whether, as you know, Mr. Nesser, and certainly as counsel for the parties in the cases before me know, that from time to time Judge Nelson and I speak: not about the substance of the matter, but procedural issues, and how to proceed. So I

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did place a call to Judge Nelson earlier this afternoon and did speak with her to find out whether she had been presented with this issue and ruled on it, and she indicated she had not. So let me -- I am going to give -- Mr. Nesser, under the agreed -- I wasn't going to rule today so I'm -- what was the schedule that the parties agreed on for further submissions? MR. NESSER: I believe our briefs are due on Friday afternoon. That was, of course, subject to whatever Your Honor wanted to do, including whatever Your Honor wants to do with respect to Ally. THE COURT: Well, I don't know about that. MR. LEVIN: Your Honor, that briefings, that schedule also included a stipulation for a reply brief. I don't want to -- I just wanted that fact also part of the discussion on the briefing. I don't mean it --THE COURT: When were the reply briefs to be due? MR. LEVIN: I don't have -- I think it was two weeks later. MS. COHEN: April 4th, Your Honor. MR. LEVIN: April 1st (sic). MS. COHEN: April 4th. MR. LEVIN: 4th, excuse me. Okay. I'm going to permit this additional THE COURT:

briefing to go forward. Obviously, Mr. Nesser, any authority

that you're able to submit that would support privilege or protection from disclosure or discovery subject to confidentiality order that's in place in the Minnesota cases or that's in place in the cases here. That's -- obviously, I'm most interested in that.

I think MBIA and the defendants, moving parties have the greatest interest in this, I want the parties to address whether the Court may shift the cost of responding to a third-party subpoena, and most particularly with respect to the privilege log to the moving parties. And just to be clear what I had in mind is not reserving -- if I order the production and the preparation of the privilege log, I don't plan at this stage to enter an order shifting the cost. MBIA will have to keep track of the cost.

I've been told today that they've, at least preliminarily, identified ten gigabytes of data as potentially privileged. I haven't been told that the believed ten gigabytes are privileged. What Ms. Cohen told me was 22,000 of the documents, using the search string, included either attorneys' names or advisors, I think -- that wasn't the exact term -- 17,000 of them had attorneys' names. I would certainly -- if there's been an overprotection of documents, I'm not going to shift the entire cost of doing a review. I mean, it's MBIA's decision to go ahead -- and I'm not faulting

them for this, but to go ahead and do a privilege review. Some of that cost, I would consider shifting to the moving parties.

So I want any of the parties who wish to address it in their briefs on the schedule that's been agreed. The RFC or Trust brief is due this Friday afternoon; reply briefs, August 4. MBIA's counsel, Ms. Cohen, are you going to file a brief by this Friday; does that include you?

MS. COHEN: Yes, that includes us, as well, Your Honor.

shifting, as well. I don't -- just to be clear, I'm not -- I know that the rules provide for potential cost-shifting as a sanction; I'm not contemplating a sanction. But dealing here with a third party, not a stranger by any means -- when I say not a stranger, they have a very large allowed claim for which the Trust is seeking indemnity, so they're hardly a stranger to the proceeding or disinterested in the proceeding, but I will consider -- and the parties -- since I don't plan to actually enter a cost-shifting order at this time, but any order I enter would be subject to later determination of cost-shifting, the parties, they should in their briefs, address the issue of whether the Court has the power to do that. And they can address, in a preliminary fashion, the principles that the Court should apply in doing so.

Given the scope of the requests in at least the search

string -- and I assume the search strings were agreed upon; is 1 2 that true, Ms. Cohen? MS. COHEN: The search strings were not agreed upon. 3 4 The defendants provided us with search terms that they would 5 like us to use, and in the interest of meeting and conferring and trying to reach a resolution, we agreed to run the search 6 7 terms so that both sides could have an understanding of what the potential scope of review was. 8 THE COURT: Okay, just give me a second. 9 10 MS. COHEN: Your Honor, if I may, I have one additional request when you have a moment. 11 12 THE COURT: Yeah, I was looking -- and I thought I 13 noted in your brief before the district court that you had had 14 discussion about potential cost-shifting; you hadn't agreed 15 upon it, but you had had a discussion about partial cost-16 shifting. So I'm not basing any ruling on it; I'm not ruling 17 on it. But anyway, I want the parties to address the cost-18 shifting element in their briefs. 19 But go ahead, Ms. Cohen, you had an additional point 20 you wanted to raise. 21 MS. COHEN: Yes, Your Honor. In light of the need to 22 both research and brief the cost-shifting issue, we would

THE COURT: That's not necessary. Ms. Cohen, I'm

respectfully request an extension of the briefing schedule that

was contemplated in the stipulation that the parties filed.

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comfortable; Friday at 5 o'clock is the deadline. I'm not looking for voluminous briefs. And let me say, typically, on discovery matters, I have the parties do letter briefs. If you want to do it as an actual pleading, that's fine. I don't expect a tome.

I think that you'll be able to point to some authority one way or the other on this. I'm not going to extend the deadlines; we're going to go forward on that.

Let me ask, have you had discussions about a briefing schedule with Ally?

MR. NESSER: Your Honor, I believe there are ongoing discussions.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, after I get the -- after the briefing is closed -- I want to see the briefs first -- I'll set another hearing. I may have you all come in here rather than doing it over the telephone, when we actually have argument.

MR. NESSER: So I'm sorry, Your Honor, just to be clear, we should continue to negotiate a briefing schedule with Ally?

THE COURT: Absolutely, and I haven't seen -- I wasn't aware that the Ally matter had been referred to me. That's not a particular problem, but I don't necessarily see that as a reason to slow this one down. I don't know that the arguments or are going to be any -- if there are different arguments,

well, they'll deal with it there. What I'm dealing with currently is this subpoena to MBIA.

MR. NESSER: Understood.

THE COURT: All right, anything else?

MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor, this is Mr. Johnson, Matt Johnson. I would just narrow it, and it sounds like Your Honor is dealing with these two different issues concerning MBIA and the Ally separately, but Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett is the lead firm on the Ally motion briefing, and they obviously are not on the call.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. JOHNSON: So I just wanted to make that clear for Your Honor.

THE COURT: No, that's fine; I understand that. I'm not addressing it. I think the parties involved in the Ally motion, A, meet and confer, see if you can resolve it at all. If not, it'll get briefed. I think if it is referred to me, what I would tell the people involved in that negotiation, if they have a proposed briefing schedule, is you put it in the form of a stipulation and present it to me, and I'll decide whether to go with that schedule.

And discovery is being set, and I think those of you who have appeared before me know that I don't let these matters linger; I try to get these resolved very quickly. Most of the time I don't even want briefs, but since you all agreed on a

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briefing schedule below, and I have read the moving party's
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    brief, the other parties are entitled to brief it, as well.
             MR. JOHNSON: I'm happy to --
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             MR. NESSER: Your Honor, may I --
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             THE COURT: Sure, Mr. Nesser?
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             MR. NESSER: Your Honor, yeah, I just wanted to,
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    before you hung up, ask your indulgence on a couple of
    housekeeping issues relating to the adversary.
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             THE COURT: I'm sorry, you cut out.
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             MR. NESSER: I was hoping that I could take two
    minutes of Your Honor's time on the housekeeping issue with
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    respect to the adversary proceedings. Actually, two: the
    first is --
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             THE COURT: Well, I'm not -- if you're talking about
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    the adversarial proceedings that have been coming before me, I
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    don't want to discuss it unless all parties in the cases were
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    on the phone, and they're not.
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             If there are issues you'd want to raise, Mr. Nesser,
    I'm happy to arrange a call with Deanna and give notice to all
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    the parties in the adversary proceedings, and I'll be happy to
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    have a conference with you.
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             MR. NESSER: That's fine; I only thought because Mr.
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    Johnson was on the line it might be all right, but
    I -- understood.
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             THE COURT: I know, but there are other counsel who
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represent parties in those cases, and I'm happy to have Mr.
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    Johnson take the lead as he frequently has done, but they've
    always had an opportunity appear. And so I don't want to
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    go -- I don't want to talk about the adversaries pending before
    me unless those parties have notice of the hearing.
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             MR. NESSER: Fair enough.
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             THE COURT: Okay. And as you know, it doesn't -- it
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    can be fairly short notice, but I want to accommodate as many
    of the parties as possible and have it as -- we could have it
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    as quickly as possible, okay?
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             MR. NESSER: And frankly, I don't think it's a
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    disputed issue, but we're happy to do that.
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             THE COURT: I just don't -- I'm not comfortable doing
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    it with other parties not represented.
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             MR. NESSER: Yeah.
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             THE COURT: Okay?
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             MR. NESSER: Of course.
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             THE COURT: Thanks very much. We're adjourned.
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             MR. NESSER: Thank you.
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             IN UNISON:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
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         (Whereupon these proceedings were concluded at 5:01 PM)
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CERTIFICATION I, Aliza Chodoff, certify that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. ALIZA CHODOFF AAERT Certified Electronic Transcriber CET**D-634 eScribers 700 West 192nd Street, Suite #607 New York, NY 10040 Date: March 24, 2016

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